

LANGUAGE USE OF JAWAREH IN CIREBON

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Abstract: The study aims to describe the use of Jawareh language used by sellers and buyers in the buying and selling interaction in the Sindang Market-Cirebon. This study is a descriptive study using an ethnographic approach to communication. The data used there are two, namely primary data in the form of speech events in buying and selling interaction in the Sindang market. The observation method which is a technique involed a conversation, refer to the technique, and recording techniques. Second data, supporting data in the form of an overview of the information of history, geographoc, social, cultural, and linguistic situation contained in the Market village assembly Lemahabang of Cirbeon which causes a multilingual society. Meanwhile, analysis of the data using the method of speech behavior (speech act analysis) as performed by Hymes developed by Wolf and Poedjosoedarmo. *Jawareh* language is Java language a half both of Sundanese and Indonesian which is used in the border region between the district speech in Cirebon-Brebes and Kuningan-Majalengka. It used depends on the relationship between the sellers and the buyers. The evidence suggests that although they are come from the same relation ethnic, if their relations (proximity / familiarity) are not familiar, so the utterances seem ordinary even they using Indonesian in interaction. R1 (the mercents) and R2 (the buyer) who come from the Sundanese ethnic interact using the Sundanese and Indonesian, R1 and R2 who come from the Sundanese ethnic inteact using the Java language and Indonesian, whereas R1 and R2 who come from the Javanese ethnic interact using the Java language.

Keywords: *Jawareh language, speech events, Sindang Market*

INTRODUCTION

Sociolinguistics as a discipline that examines the language not only be understood as a system of signs, but also seen as a social system, communication system and as part of the culture a particular society. This is in accordance with the most important communication function is underlined by ethnographic theory and ethnometodology, namely to maintain the continuity of the relationship between interlocutors. Dardjowidjodjo (2003:16) says that language is a system of arbitrary verbal

symbols used by members of a community of language to communicate and interact with each other based on the culture they have in common. Their opinions are in line with the notion of language according to the science of linguistics that language is “ s system of communication by symbols, i.e through the organs of speech and hearing, among human beings of certain group or community, using vocal symbols processing arbitrary conventional meanings” (Kuswarno, 2008:3). The definition implies that language is a system of communication using symbols

generated from hearing human vocal organs and among people or certain group that have the ability to do a symbolization and talk.

The linkage between the language and communication because it is closely complement each other, so that psychologists believe that communication is the birth community or social units. Therefore, sociolinguistics as a science that links between language and communication in perspective interactional discuss about the use of language in social interaction. Formulation of social interaction itself has been declared by H. Boonin in his book, *Social Psychology*, that social interaction is a relationship between two individuals or more, in which the behavior of one individual affect, alter, or improve the behavior of another individual or vice versa.

Moreover, for sociolinguistics social interaction is never-ending process that involves communication in which the majority of the language. As for other forms of social interaction itself can be either cooperation, competition, and conflict (Setiadi et al.: 2009). All three forms of social interaction occurred at the village market of Lemahabang in Cirebon district. In this market, sellers and buyers interact using three language known by Jawareh language, the Java language mixed with Sundanese and Indonesian. That's because Sindang market is a shopping centre to which access is fairly easy to pass for locals or in the surrounding areas, located to the west of the Sindang district as a Sundanese ethnic, east of Karangsembung district as a Sundanese ethnic, Astanajapura subdistrict orh of Java, and to the South the Susukan Lebak district as a Javanese-Sundanese ethnic. In addition to sellers and buyers in this market comes from the surrounding areas there are some among them who are from Chinese and Arab ethnic. They had long been settled there since the establishment of this market, i.e, before the royal Caruban or Cirebon based on the system or the time of the trustee referred to as the Dupala era and Islam growth. The distance from the center of the city of Cirebon, is about fifteen kilometers. Geographical location this is the one that resulted in the mingling of

languages (Jawareh) there besides the Cirebon region located on the border between the provinces of West Java and Central Java.

In addition, the speech society that in Sindang market is also includes an open society and have a language contact and social contact are quite high among the people because many sellers and buyers coming from outside the district of Lemahabang even outside the city of Cirebon, such as Kuningan, Majalengka, Purwakarta and so on. The term of language contact according to Crystal (1980:86) used in sociolinguistics as a reference to the geographical continuity or familiarity among languages or dialects, consequences caused by the linguistic nature of language contact, namely the emergence of loan words, the patterns of phonological and grammatical changes, as well as mixing the forms of language. Meanwhile, the understanding of language contact according to Rohman (2000:13) is defined as the influence of one language to another language, either directly or indirectly. According to him, language contact and bilingualism is different, language contact tends to be a symptom of language, while bilingualism tend to speech symptoms. This means that bilingualism occurs as a result of language contact.

Therefore, according to Chaer (2004) said that the linguistic diversity that occurs in the market of Sindang can be called as a multilingualism. It means that the state uses more than two languages a person in interaction with others in turn. The plurality thus has the effect varied codes that are owned and controlled by members of the public, both sellers and buyers in the market of Sindang in Cirebon. among these there are many individuals who have or trilingual, namely are Java language, Sundanese language, Indonesian language each narrative has a pattern and certain functions and depend on either the participants or relationship among them.

DISCUSSION

Jawareh as a unique language that was in Cirebon district which is also the dialect of the language among the district of Cirebon with

Kuningan and surrounding border between Majalengka, Kuningan and Brebes district has attracted observers for researching and writing the language of the speech community there to study different issues. Among these are Ayatrohaedi and Abdurrachman who were investigating the use of language in Cirebon (1985) which the title is *the Sunda Region in Cirebon and Cirebon Structure Sundanese Dialect*. Beside, Fadlilah said in her research (2005) entitled the *Use of Language in the Speech Community in Rural District Lemahabang Cirebon* that *Jawareh* can be grouped into several sections, among others: the language code in the form of speech, speech level and the variant diversity. The language used by speech community in Lemahabang district are Indonesian, Java language, and Sundanese. The speech level of *Jawareh* language is used by speech community in Lemahabang village is high and low Javanese speech level; high and low Sundanese speech level; and a variety of variants that are used in *Jawareh* language of speech code is the wide variety of formal and informal. Likewise, the *Jawareh* language which is used by the buyers and sellers in the Sindang market. They are using all three languages in their interaction there. The use of the three languages have varying patterns of speech in the speech event of the sale dependent on social factors underlying with the relationship among the participants, include the following.

Speech Event 1

Participants :

A (female / buyer age 30 years, Javanese); B (female / seller, aged 31 years, Javanese); C (women / sellers aged 31 years, Sundanese).

Events : in the clothing stall

Topic : Bid clothes

A : Kang ireng apa kang abang sih? " you want the cloths that are black or red?"

B : Kuen bae ku kang mera ati atasane. Ari bawaane onderku atasane klambi rada

nyetrit " Tahat's all that ret dress. If you waer a skirt, so the shirt is rader tight"

B : kuene dua delapan, ira sih dipadaaken je karo lagi kae " That one is twenty eight thousand, why you still equated with the first time?"

A : nyong durung laawas je, lagi mama gering wingi ka. " It is not long ago relly, that's the time when my father was sick yesterday".

B : Ya, tuju lima lagi sing dingin kaen ka, lupa ingatan masa iya ngeregani. "Yes, it is true that the price was seventy five in the first time, sure you did not forget it".

B : tuju lima karo patang pulu padaken karo sing dingin. " Seventy five and fourty quated with the price in the past time".

A : Sewelas "It is eleven"

B : Priben, A? "How is is, A?"

A : Sewelas ya konon A....ira ka A kaya karo sapa mencu bae kaya Dono. " It is eleven, oke, A? You see me like with anyone...you look like Dono".

C : Pada bae Dono karo donat ku. " It is the same between Dono and donuts".

A : Ya wis mene bagen. "Well, here baseball's is okay".

All participants both sellers and buyers in that events speech interact to bargain using the Javanese because they were Javanese ethnic. The speech event occurred at a clothing stall done by A who as a buyer, female, aged about 30 years; B is as a seller, female, aged about 31 years; and C is as a seller, female, aged about 31 years. They speak low Javanese speech level seem very familiar. Furthermore, the following are examples of events in the Sindang market that the participants are using Sundanese.

Speech Event 2

Participants :

A (female / buyer, age 48 years, Sundaness); B (male / sellers age 45 years, Sundaness).

Events :In the kitchen store appliances

Topic : Bid kitchen appliances

A :Mang, ari ieu tilu sabaraha? "Sir, how much the price of three kinds of this stuff?"

B :Ieu? "This one?"

A :Bade nu bereum "I want a red color".

B :Sarebu nu ieu, nu ieu tilu rebu, nu ieu sarebu lima ratus. " The price is one thousand. This is three thousand. That is one thousand and five hundred".

A :Sami bae. Nu ieu sabaraha, Mang? "It looks just the same thing. How much this one, Sir?"

B :Benten, ageung ongkoh nu eta mah. " It is different because of the larger".

A :Janten pasna sabaraha, Mang? Sarebu lima ratus nya? "So, how much the right price, Sir? It is one thousand and five hundred, ok?"

B :Teu acan kenging, aya nu lima belas mah nu itu, mun nu leuleusna mah keuna panas sangu teh ngalotok, kaos umumna ba. Nu mana Ceuceu, setenles atanapi alumunium? Nu eta tujuh rebu lima ratus." It can not, that its coast is fifteen but the soft one when exposec to heat rice can be peeled off like goods in general. Ma'am would you want, the steel or alumunium? That was seven thousand and five hundred".

A :Tos wae lima rebu. Nu ieu lima rebu, meser hiji. "have just cost is five thousand. This one is five thousand, buy it one".

B :Teu acan kenging, nu eta mah tujuh rebu bae pasna oge. Apa setenles atau alumunium? Alumunium nu ageungna kenging geuneup rebu lima ratus. " It can not. That was seven thousand only. Which one would you want, the steel or alumunium one? Alumunium is worth about six thousand and five hundred".

A :Ieu pasna sabaraha? "This how the right price?".

B :Pasna tujuh. "The right price is seven thousand".

A :Satengah deuh lima, lima satengah. " Five and a half, Ok.? It is just five and a half thousand".

B :Teu kenging, tujuh, teteh. Geunap lima sareung dalapan. "No. It can not, it is seven thousand, Ok.? Sixty five and eight thousand".

A :Teu ah "No"

B :Dalapan sareung tujuh janten lima belas "Eight and seven to fifteen".

A :Henteu, ieu sabaraha beunerna? "No, this how the price exactly?"

B :Geuneup lima bae enggeus bati sarebu perak. " It is sixty five thousand only just been lucky".

A :Kari geuneup rebu bae jejeug. " It is never mind the prce is right sixty thousand".

B :Bae, Teh lima ratus, Teh. "It is never mind, Sister. Its is five hundred only".

A :Si mamang mah sing beuneurna sabaraha? Geus geuneup rebu we nya? "How is the right price, Sir? It is six thosand, right?".

B :Geuneup satengah sareung dua satengah janteun dalapan, dikirangan sadayana ieu dikirangan sarebu, ieu dikirangan lima rebu. Eta dalapan, dalapan sareung tujuh janteun sabelas. "Then everything is reduced thousand. This reduced the five thousand. The eight and seven to fifteen. Four and seven to eleven."

B :Ieu teu kenging kirang? "Whether this price can be less?"

A :Dua rebu teu acan kenging, eta ge tilu rebu satengah masih aya nu kenging, opat rebu nawiskeuna mah tilu satngeh nyandak, tukang nyangu ge nyandak, tukang nyangu ge nyandak tilu satengah. "The price of two thousand can not because the price just still there that take it wen offered it there and a half. As well as the rice handyman who took it for three and a half.

The speech event occured at a kitchen shop appliances made by the participants who come from the Sundanese. A is as a buyer, female, 48 years old was trying so hard to bargain the price ladle (spoon) using medium Sundanese speech level to B. B is a seller, a man, 45 years old is also use the medium Sundanese level. They looked so familiar and communicative because both of them come from Sundanese ethnic. Furthermore, the data of the follwing speech event is performed by the participants who come from the tribe of Sundanese, but they interact using the Indonesian.

Speech Event 3

Participants :

A= R1 (a women /buyer,
20 years old, Sundanese);

B= R2 (male / a seller,
30 years old, Sundanese)

Events : At the Kids shop

Topic : Children's shoes price Bid

A :Berapa ini, Teteh? "How much is this, Ma'am?

B :Tuju lima, Teh. " It is seventy five thousand, Ma'am"

B :Murahlah, Teh. " The price is cheap, is not it?

A :Ya....Illah murah. Kalau itu berapa? " Oh my God....you said that it is a cheap price? How about this one?"

B :Sama aja enam lima, enggaklah enggak mahal kalau dibandingkan MB, kalau MB lima lima nawarinnya, kalau model kayak gini kan agak susah, mau? " The price is the same as sixty five thousand. Think the price was not expensive if it to compared with other price because it difficult to find the model, do you want it?

A :Enggak boleh setengahnya? Enam puluh teh dapet dua gitu kan setengahnya. "Whether be half price? Finished it is sixty thousand that had two pairs of shoes".

B :Jangan setengahnya atuh. "Do not a half, please".

The participants in the speech event interact using Indonesia even though they are from Sundanese ethnic. However, this does not always happen in the transaction because the seller might be using the language according to the language used by the buyer, for examples, if the seller will respond by using the Javanese though the seller is not derived from the Javanese. Contrarily, there are also the events in the sale and purchase transactions using Indonesia by the buyers and sellers from start to end the transaction even though they come from the same tribe, the Sundanese as in the speech event above. Besides, the form of language

(linguistic styles) used by participants in buying and selling interaction at the Sindang market is also sometimes based on the opponent's speech and their relationship among the participants, thereby causing the interference either code switching or code mixing. For more details, we consider the following example of the speech event.

Speech Event 4

Activity :

Buying potatoes of Cilembu

Participants :

A (a women, 30 years old, Sundanese); B (a trader, man, 38 years old, Sundanese); C (a women, 29 years old, Javanese)

Place : At Sindang market

A :*Mang, ieu dua, lima rebueun bae nya?* " Sir, I want the price of two potatoes is five thousand only."

B :*Moal kenging Eceu, cilembu asli eta mah.* " It can not, Ma'am because it is the original Cilembu potatoes"

C :Berapa Ceu? "How much is it, Ma'am?"

A :*Telungewuan. Mang, meser tilu bungkuseun yeuh.* " The price is three thousand. Sir, I buy it for three packs."

B :Mangga, Ceu. Janteun salapan rebueun, hatur nuhun. "Ofcourse be, Ma'am. So it is nine thousand, thank you."

A :Sawangsulna. "Your welcome".

The speech event showed that the participants interact using three languages, namely Javanese, Sundanese, and Indonesian in bargaining price of potatoes of Cilembu at the Sindang market. Sundanese spoken by A and B because both of them come from Sundanese ethnic. Sundanese used by them is medium Sundanese speech level, whereas Indonesian used by C because she comes from the Javanese ethnic. However, the question from C was answered by A using the Javanese, as said *telung ewuan* 'three thousand'. In addition, the speech event was also

experiencing symptoms that code switching is done by A, i.e, code switching the Sundanese to the Javanese and switch back to the Sundanese code, as in the sentence: *Telung ewuan. Mang, meser tilu bungkuseun yeuh.* "The price is three thousand. Sir, I buy it for three packs". It is intended by A to honor C although subsequent utterances using Sundanese. Examples of other speech events is as follows.

Speech Event 5

Participants :

A (a buyer / female, 36 years old, Javanese); B (a seller / female, 26 years old, China)

Event : In the household store

Topic : Bid tableware

A :May (the name of the seller), jaluk mangkok atau sendok setenga bae kang rada tebal, gawanang mana. "May, give me some bowls or spoons which rather thick for half, bring them to the house".

B :Enya. "Yes, I will do it"

A :Enya. Burukeun. "Ok. Hurry up"

A is a buyer, a women, 36 years old and B is a seller, a women, 26 years old speak a different language, namely the Javanese and Sundanese. They look are quite communicative and seemed familiar. A requested some bowls and spons using the low Javanese speech level to B. As well as B, she answered the questions from A using low Sundanese speech level. This is because they already know each other even though both of them are come from different tribes. Thus, some data of interaction in speech event that occured in the Sindang market in Cirebon. The speech event that the shape and pattern there are also mixed code. Thus the defintion of the language proposed by Liliweri (2003: 151) it is quite relevant. He said that, the language is an important culture components that influence acceptance, behavior, feeling, and

our tendency to act in response to the world around. In other word, the language affects consciousness, activity, and our ideas, right or wrong, moral or immoral, and good or bad.

Thus, the variation in the language of buying and selling interaction in the Sindang market as exemplified above belong to the variety called as a fungsiolek, which is based on the use of language variation or the function of community (Nababan, 1993). This is because the language used by community in the market belong to the language of the purposes of trade ecause it involves some goods or services for sellers and buyers. The concept of functional diversity of language according to Dittmar (1976) is same with a range of profesional that is associated with a variety of professional speakers, institution or work environment, or certain other activities.

CONCLUSION

Jawareh language stands for *Java Sawareh*. It is half of Javanese and half of Sundanese used in speech community-border of region between Cirebon and Brebes and Majalengka and Kuningan. *Jawareh* language is also used in the market district of Sindang-Lemahabang in Cirebon with sorted into the following. The Javanese is as the first language which is used when dealing with a partner of relationship from the Javanese; Sundanes is used when dealing with the Sundanese, and Indonesia is as a lingua franca for all speakers. However, because of the overlapping function of these languages then going over the code in the code interfering in the speech events of buying and selling in the Sindang market. The tendency of the election code of speech to sellers and buyers based on the certain relations, if their relations (proximity / familiarity) are not familiar, so the utterances seem ordinary even using the Indonesian in intection.

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